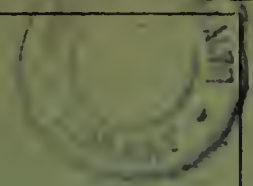


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CANNOCK
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL
REPORT

of the
Medical Officer of Health
and the
Chief Public Health Inspector

FOR THE YEAR
1962

AUGUST, 1963

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ANNUAL REPORT

Public Health Department,
Cannock Rural District Council,
Penkridge,
Staffs.

Telephone: Penkridge 301/2.

August, 1963.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE CANNOCK RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour of presenting to you the Annual Report for the Year 1962. The report has been compiled on the general lines indicated by the Ministry of Health (Circular 1/63.)

In the Cannock Rural District in 1962 the Live Birth Rate was 23.7 (adjusted—21.8) per 1,000 population, and the Death Rate 8.8 (adjusted—11.2), compared with the respective figures of 18.0 and 11.9 for England and Wales. There were 749 live births in the Rural District in 1962 (398 male, 351 female) and total number of deaths was 277, live births thus exceeding total deaths by 472. Deaths of infants under one year of age numbered 17 (10 male, 7 female), giving an Infant Mortality Rate of 22.7 per 1,000 live births, compared with a figure of 21.4 for England and Wales. The latter rate was the lowest annual rate ever recorded for England and Wales. Thirteen of the seventeen infants who died in the Rural District were under four weeks of age.

Eight cases of Scarlet Fever, 1 case of Whooping Cough, and 64 cases of Measles were notified in 1962, compared with respective figures of 8, 14 and 722 in 1961. No cases of Diphtheria were notified. No cases of Paralytic Poliomyelitis occurred in the R.D.

Malignant diseases caused the deaths of 40 persons (24 male, 16 female) in 1962, 8 (7 male, and 1 female) being due to Carcinoma of the Lung or Bronchus. In England and Wales a further rise occurred in 1962 in the mortality from this latter disease, from 871 to 895 per million in men and from 141 to 146 in women. There was one male death from Respiratory Tuberculosis in the Cannock R.D. in 1962.

The mid-1962 population of the Cannock Rural District was estimated by the Registrar-General as 31,540, compared with 30,370 at mid-1961, and 24,166 at the 1951 Census (Census 1961—30,257.)

In the body of the Report the Chief Public Health Inspector deals with the work of the Public Health Inspectorate during the year.

The Public Health Department expresses thanks to the Public Health Committee and Council for their interest and help in the work of the Department. Thanks are also expressed to the Officers of the other Departments of the Council for their co-operation, and to Dr. D. H. McCollum, who has acted for me during holiday periods, etc.

A. THOMSON,
Medical Officer of Health.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1962.

Chairman :
Councillor F. TILL.

Vice-Chairman :
Councillor W. J. GARRATT.

Members :
Councillors H. Adams, W. Macbell, F. N. Berry, H. T. Bill, Mrs. D. E. Bowen, W. G. Craddock, R. A. R. Elsmore, J. Greenaway, E. W. Hackett, B. M. Jones (Vice-chairman Council), W. M. Newell, G. F. Palmer, W. E. Powell, S. R. Stephens, Mrs. W. Taylor, Miss M. J. Walker, W. E. Welsbury (Chairman Council), S. Williams, E. Buxton, H. Pritchard and L. J. Wiles.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS.

Medical Officer of Health :
A. THOMSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Edin.)

Chief Public Health Inspector :
G. RICHARDSON, Certificate S.I.E.J.B., M.A.P.H.I.
(Cert. Food Inspector.)

Additional Public Health Inspectors :
O. W. PARNALL, Certificate S.I.E.J.B.
(Cert. Food Inspector.)
D. C. HOUGH, Certificate S.I.E.J.B., M.A.P.H.I.
(Cert. Food Inspector and Cert. Smoke Inspector.)

Clerks :
Miss H. SPENCER, Miss C. DRAKE (Resigned 7.10.62.)

GENERAL STATISTICS, SOCIAL CONDITIONS, AND HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

Area (in acres)	56,609
Number of Inhabited Houses	9,407
Rateable Value	£315,607
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£1,275
Yearly Rate levied in 1961/62	21/6
Mid-1962 Population (as estimated by the Registrar-General)	31,540

There were no alterations in the boundaries of the Cannock Rural District in 1962.

INDUSTRIES

The working population of the district is engaged in Coal-mining, Agriculture, Brick and Tile Making, and Engineering.

LABORATORY FACILITIES, AMBULANCE FACILITIES, NURSING IN THE HOME, TREATMENT CENTRES, AND HOSPITALS

Facilities for bacteriological examinations are made available to Medical Practitioners in the area by the Public Health Laboratory Service, Stafford. Facilities include examination of throat swabs, sputum tests, blood tests, etc. The results of all examinations relevant to Public Health are made available to the appropriate Medical Officer of Health. The Director of the Stafford Laboratory is Dr. Wright, whose expert advice is readily available to the Medical Officer of Health when occasion demands.

Bacteriological examinations of samples of water are undertaken by the Laboratory Service.

Chemical examinations of samples of water, sewage effluents, etc., are carried out at the County Chemical Laboratory, Stafford, which is directed by Mr. Houlbrooke, the County Analyst.

The duty of providing Ambulance Services is placed upon the County Council as Local Health Authority under the National Health Service Act, 1946. The responsibility for

Isolation Hospitals for Infectious Diseases lies with the Regional Hospital Board. School Clinics, Infant Welfare Centres, and Ante-Natal Clinics are made available by the Staffordshire County Council in different parts of the district.

The district is well served by General Hospitals (Wolverhampton, Stafford), and by the General Medical Practitioners practising in the Area. District Nurses, Midwives, and Health Visitors do much good work in promoting the health and welfare of the inhabitants.

During the year, the Council subscribed to the Central Council for Health Education, whose help is available in Health Education matters. Use was made of Health Education Leaflets, etc., relating to Infectious Diseases, Food Hygiene; and so on.

VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1962

Total Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	277
Rate per 1,000 population	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.8
Live Births:							
Number	...	...	...	...	...	...	749
Rate per 1,000 population	...	...	...	...	...	...	23.7
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of Total Live Births	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.9
Still Births:							
Number	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Rate per 1,000 Total Live and Still Births	...	...	...	...	...	...	19.6
Total Live and Still Births	...	...	...	...	...	...	764
Infants Deaths (Deaths under 1 Year)	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Infant Mortality Rates:							
Total Infant Deaths per 1,000 Total Live Births	...	...	...	...	...	...	22.7
Legitimate Infant Deaths per 1,000 Legitimate Live Births	...	...	...	...	...	...	23.6
Illegitimate Infant Deaths per 1,000 Illegitimate Live Births	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (Deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 Total Live Births)	...	...	...	...	...	...	17.4
Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (Deaths under 1 week per 1,000 Total Live Births)	...	...	...	...	...	...	12.0
Perinatal Mortality Rate (Still Births and Deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 Total Live and Still Births)	...	...	...	...	...	...	31.4
Maternal Mortality (including Abortion):							
Number of Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Rate per 1,000 Total Live and Still Births	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil

In the Cannock Rural District in 1962, the Live Birth Rate per 1,000 of the population was 23.7, compared with a rate of 18.0 for England and Wales (Comparability Factor

6.92). (Cannock R.D. Adjusted Live Birth Rate, 21.8).

The Area Comparability Factors for use with Crude Birth and Death Rates contain adjustments for boundary changes and make allowance for the way in which the sex and age distribution of the local population differs from that of England and Wales as a whole. In addition, the Death Rate Area Comparability Factors have been adjusted specifically to take account of the presence of any residential institutions in each area. When local Crude Birth and Death Rates are multiplied by the appropriate Area Comparability Factor they are comparable with the Crude Rate for England and Wales or with the corresponding adjusted rate for any other area.

The Still Birth Rate per 1,000 population was 0.48, the figure for England and Wales being 0.33. 3.9 per cent of the live births were illegitimate (1 to 25). There were 749 live births in 1962 (29 of those being illegitimate), 398 were male children and 351 female. Still births totalled 15 (6 male, 9 female), one being illegitimate.

In the following table, comparative figures of Live and Still Births are shown for England and Wales.

YEAR	LIVE BIRTH RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION		STILL BIRTH RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION	
	Cannock Rural District	England and Wales	Cannock Rural District	England and Wales
1962	23.7	18.0	0.48	0.33
1961	22.6	17.4	0.49	0.33
1960	22.7	17.1	0.43	0.34
1959	22.1	16.5	0.74	0.35
1958	20.3	16.4	0.38	0.36
1957	18.7	16.1	0.46	0.37
1956	19.6	15.6	0.55	0.35
1955	16.7	15.0	0.40	0.35
1954	17.8	15.2	0.75	0.36
1953	19.3	15.5	0.73	0.35
1952	18.6	15.3	0.53	0.39
1951	17.4	15.5	0.50	0.35

Illegitimacy Rate per 1,000 Live Births, 1962: Cannock Rural District, 39; England and Wales, 60.

DEATHS

In 1962 the Death Rate per 1,000 of the population (Comparability Factor 1.27) was 8.8, compared with a rate of 11.9 for England and Wales. (Cannock R.D. Adjusted Death Rate 11.2.) In the Cannock Rural District in 1962, total deaths numbered 277 (144 males and 133 females.) The excess of live births over total deaths was 472. The Natural Increase for 1962 in England and Wales was 283,111.

DEATHS—CAUSES 1962

Cause of Death	Males	Females	Totals
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ..	1	—	1
Other forms of Tuberculosis	—	—	—
Syphilitic Disease	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infections	1	—	1
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—
Measles	—	1	1
Other Infective and Parasitic conditions	—	2	2
Malignant Neoplasms: Stomach ..	4	1	6
Malignant Neoplasms: Lung Bronchus	7	—	8
Malignant Neoplasms: Breast ..	—	3	3
Malignant Neoplasms: Uterus ..	—	2	2
Other Malignant & Lymphatic Neoplasms	13	8	21
Diabetes	1	2	3
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System..	18	25	43
Coronary Disease, Angina	27	15	42
Hypertension with Heart Disease ..	—	2	2
Other Heart Disease	12	24	36
Other Circulatory Disease	3	4	7
Pneumonia	6	4	10
Bronchitis	15	4	19
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	2	2	4
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum ..	4	1	5
Nephritis and Nephrosis	2	4	6
Hyperplasia of Prostate	2	—	2
Congenital Malformations	1	2	3
Motor Vehicle Accidents	6	3	9
All other Accidents	4	7	11
Suicide	1	2	3
Homicide	—	—	—
All other Diseases	14	14	28
Influenza	—	1	1
TOTALS ..	144	133	277

AGES AT DEATH AND PERCENTAGES OF TOTAL, 1962. TOTAL DEATHS, 277.

Age Group	under 1	1-	5-	10-	15-	20-	30-	40-	50-	60-	70-	80-	90 and over	Total
Males ..	10	—	—	1	5	2	2	8	20	35	38	22	1	144
% Total	3.6	—	—	0.4	1.8	0.7	0.7	2.9	7.2	12.6	13.7	8.0	0.4	52.0
Females ..	7	—	1	2	3	3	1	5	9	31	42	28	1	133
% Total	2.5	—	0.4	0.7	1.1	1.1	0.4	1.8	3.3	11.1	15.2	10.0	0.4	48.0 %
Total ..	17	—	1	3	8	5	3	13	29	66	80	50	2	277
% ..	6.1	—	1.4	1.1	2.9	1.8	1.1	4.7	10.5	23.9	28.9	18.0	0.8	100.0 %

Thirty-seven (13.4%) of the Total Deaths occurred under 40 years of age. This included 17 deaths under one year. 198 (71.4%) of the Total Deaths were at ages 60 years and over.

CANNOCK R.D. DEATHS, 1962

TOTAL, 277

Deaths Circulatory System, 87—31.4% of Total.

Deaths from Cancer, 40—14.4% of Total.

Vascular Lesions of Central Nervous System, 43—15.5% of Total.

DEATH RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION

YEAR	DEATH RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION	
	Cannock Rural District	England and Wales
1962	8.8	11.9
1961	9.6	12.0
1960	9.0	11.5
1959	10.0	11.6
1958	9.0	11.7
1957	8.6	11.5
1956	8.9	11.7
1955	11.9	11.7
1954	10.1	11.3
1953	9.1	11.4
1952	9.3	11.3
1951	13.4	12.5

INFANT MORTALITY RATE

Deaths of infants under one year of age numbered 17 (10 male, 7 female), none illegitimate. Of these 17 children, 13 were under the age of four weeks. The Infant Mortality Rate in the Cannock Rural District was 22.7 per 1,000 live births, compared with 21.4 for England and Wales. The figure for England and Wales was the lowest annual rate ever recorded. At the turn of the century in England and Wales the Infant Mortality Rate was about 150 per 1,000 live births.

YEAR	DEATH RATE OF CHILDREN UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS	
	Cannock Rural District	England and Wales
1962	22.7	21.4
1961	23.3	21.6
1960	18.8	21.9
1959	18.3	22.2
1958	20.4	22.6
1957	33.0	23.1
1956	18.1	23.7
1955	31.0	24.9
1954	26.6	25.4
1953	52.3	26.8
1952	28.6	27.6
1951	35.6	29.7

There were 15 Still Births in the Cannock Rural District in 1962 (6 male, 9 female). This represents a Still Birth Rate of 19.6 per 1,000 live and still births, compared with a figure of 18.1 for England and Wales.

Of the seventeen children who died at under one year of age, thirteen were under four weeks, representing a Neo-natal Mortality Rate of 17.4 per 1,000 live births. In England and Wales, deaths of infants under four weeks numbered 12,656, giving a Neo-natal Mortality Rate of 15.1.

In England and Wales in 1962, live births registered during the year numbered 840,557, which was 36,714 more than in 1961. There were 17,978 deaths of children under one year of age in 1962, giving a rate of 21.4 per 1,000 live births, the lowest Annual Infant Mortality Rate ever recorded in England and Wales. In 1938 the rate was 52.8.

Total deaths in England and Wales in 1962 numbered 557,446, representing a rate of 11.9 per 1,000 population, compared with death rates of 12.0 in 1961 and 11.5 in 1960. There were 15,487 Still Births in 1962 in England and Wales. In five years 1889-1893 in England and Wales, the Live Birth Rate was 30.8 per 1,000 population and the Death Rate was 19.7.

CANCER OF THE LUNG AND BRONCHUS

The increase in the incidence of Cancer of the Lung and Bronchus continues to cause anxiety. Two conditions seem to be associated with its occurrence, air pollution and excessive cigarette smoking, though other factors at present unknown may also be operative. Active research is proceeding.

A great deal of publicity has been given to this condition in the National Press, Broadcasting, Television, etc. In the light of available information, adults should decide what they are going to do about their smoking habits. Young people should be dissuaded by all available means from ever acquiring the habit.

In the Cannock Rural District in 1962 there were eight deaths, 7 male, 1 female, registered as being due to Carcinoma of the Lung or Bronchus, ages at death being males 67, 60, 59, 51, 50, 48, 48 years; female 60. In England and Wales in 1962, deaths from Carcinoma of the Lung or Bronchus showed an increase from 871 to 895 per million population in men, and from 141 to 146 in women over the 1961 figures. Deaths from this cause numbered 23,779 (20,279 male, 3,500 female.)

In the Cannock Rural District in 1962 there were 40 deaths (24 male, 16 female) from Malignant Diseases (all forms). This represented 14.4% of the total deaths. Cancer of the Lung caused 2.9% of the Total Deaths (4.9% of the Male Deaths and 6.8% of Female Deaths). 29.2% of the Male Cancer Deaths was due to Lung Cancer. The latter disease accounted for 6.2% of the Female Cancer Deaths.

CANCER DEATHS, CANNOCK R.D., 1962.

CANCER SITES.

	Brain	Breast	Bowels	Gall Bladder	Larynx	Lung and Bronchus	Oesophagus	Ovary	Pancreas	Prostate	Stomach	Testicle	Uterus	Other	Totals
Male	1	—	5	—	—	7	1	—	2	1	4	—	—	3	24
Female	—	3	2	—	1	1	—	1	2	—	2	—	2	2	16
Totals	1	3	7	—	1	8	1	1	4	1	6	—	2	5	40

“There has been a remarkable rise in the Death Rate from Lung Cancer since the early part of the present century. In England and Wales during the years 1911-15 the mortality from this cause among men was 15 per million. By 1951-53 it had soared to 569. In women, over the same period, the figure rose from 9 to 96. Medical statisticians take it for granted that the incidence of Lung Cancer will continue its upwards trend in both sexes. One estimate suggests that the rate for men will not stabilise until it reaches 1,350 per million.

In 1962 in England and Wales, male deaths from Cancer, all sites, totalled 54,735, and female deaths 46,864. This represented a Death Rate of 2,416 per million in men and 1,951 in women. The 1961 rates were 2,392 and 1,951 respectively.

Lung Cancer accounted for over 37% of the Male Cancer (all sites), Deaths in E. and W. in 1962 and for 7.5% of the female Cancer Deaths.

POPULATION—ENGLAND AND WALES, AS AT

30th JUNE, 1962, BY SEX AND AGE.

(Figures in Thousands)

Sex	All Ages	0-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75 and over
Males	22,651	1,912	3,473	3,251	2,980	3,157	3,132	2,568	1,457	691
Females	24,018	1,841	3,303	3,170	2,883	3,182	3,240	2,945	2,136	1,318
Totals	46,669	3,753	6,776	6,421	5,863	6,339	6,372	5,513	3,593	2,009
% of Totals ..	100	8.0	14.6	13.7	12.8	13.5	13.7	11.8	7.6	4.3

The proportion of children and elderly people in the population has become significantly modified since 1901. In that year children under 15 amounted to 32% of the total, and persons of 65 years and over to 5%. In 1962, the proportions were respectively 22.6% and 11.9%.

On the basis of the figures for England and Wales, the sex and age constitution of the mid-1962 population of the Cannock Rural District is shewn below.

CANNOCK R.D.—POPULATION, 31,540

	ALL AGES	0-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75 and over
MALE (%) Total Pop.	15,297 48.5	1,325 4.2	2,397 7.6	2,176 6.9	2,019 6.4	2,113 6.7	2,113 6.7	1,735 5.5	946 3.0	473 1.5
FEMALE (%) Total Pop.	16,243 51.5	1,198 3.8	2,208 7.0	2,145 6.8	2,018 6.4	2,145 6.8	2,208 7.0	1,987 6.3	1,451 4.6	883 2.8
TOTALS	31,540 100	2,523 8.0	4,605 14.6	4,321 13.7	4,037 12.8	4,258 13.5	4,321 13.7	3,722 11.8	2,397 7.6	1,356 4.3

EXPECTATION OF LIFE—ENGLAND AND WALES.

On the basis of the Death Rates for the year 1961, the expectation of life for a boy at birth is given as 68 years and that of a girl as 74 years. This compares with 67 and 72 in 1953, 48.5 and 52.3 in 1901-1910, and with 40 years and 42 years in 1841. This does not imply that on the average people are

living longer. The expectation of life at one year of age has remained practically stationary at 69 years for men and 74 years for women since 1954. More persons are reaching three score years and ten, but the proportions living much longer has not increased. In 1841 the increase in expectation of life after the first year was 7 years. In 1961 this had been reduced to one year, the difference being due entirely to the great reduction of infant mortality occurring in the interval.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The incidence of Infectious Diseases in the Cannock Rural District in 1962, compared with that of previous years, is shown below in tabular form:

Disease	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951
Scarlet Fever ..	8	8	14	14	5	14	9	19	33	32	32	14
Whooping Cough ..	1	14	30	89	6	44	70	20	19	112	36	151
Diphtheria ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Erysipelas ..	1	1	1	1	2	1	6	1	1	3	1	3
Measles(excluding Rubella) ..	64	722	166	370	98	394	44	527	4	327	38	313
Primary Pneumonia ..	5	11	—	15	8	21	8	8	22	12	6	19
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery ..	10	2	10	6	—	—	—	29	46	1	—	3
Typhoid Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Para-Typhoid Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	1	1	—	1	—

Infectious Diseases notifications, 1962, shewing months of occurrence:

Month	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Measles	Whooping Cough	Primary Pneumonia	Dysentery	Food Poisoning	Enteric or Typhoid Fever	Para-Typhoid Fever	Erysipelas	Paralytic Poliomyelitis	Non-Paralytic Poliomyelitis
January ..	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
February ..	4	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
March ..	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
April ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
May ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
June ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
July ..	—	—	18	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
August ..	1	—	42	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
September ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
October ..	—	—	2	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
November ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
December ..	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ..	8	—	64	1	5	10	4	—	—	1	—	—

The cases of Dysentery notified were of the mild Sonne Type.

Names of Parishes in the Cannock Rural District shewing number of Houses (including farmhouses) approximate population figures and incidence of infectious Diseases in each Parish in 1962.

NAME OF PARISH	Number of Inhabited Houses	Census Population 1961	Estimated Population Mid-1962	INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED 1962											
				Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Measles (including Rubella)	Whooping Cough	Primary Pneumonia	Dysentery	Enteric or Typhoid	Para-Typhoid	Erysipelas	Polio-myelitis	Respiratory Tuberculosis	
Acton Trussell and Bednall	155	410	430	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Blymhill	153	459	500	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brewood	1,746	5,751	5,950	4	—	55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cheslyn Hay	1,054	2,591	3,096	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coppenhall	53	140	149	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dunston	97	427	449	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Essington	1,328	4,109	4,316	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Featherstone	422	2,170	2,370	1	—	5	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Great Wyrley	1,782	5,567	5,655	—	—	3	—	1	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hatherton	177	530	579	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hilton	93	405	410	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Huntington	503	1,717	1,820	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lapley	273	840	840	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Penkridge	1,102	3,383	3,566	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Saredon	144	406	426	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shareshill	157	354	365	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stretton	52	176	184	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Teddesley Hay	26	128	138	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weston-under-Lizard	90	284	297	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	9,407	30,257	31,540	8	—	64	1	5	10	—	—	1	—	—	6

Census, 1961: 30,257 (15,158 Males, 15,099 Females).

Census, 1951: 24,166 (12,049 Males, 12,117 Females).

Intercensal Increase: 6,091 (3,109 Males, 2,982 Females).

Percentage Increase: 25% (25.7% M., 24.3% F.).

AGE AND SEX INCIDENCES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1962.

Age Groups	Scarlet Fever		Diphtheria		Measles		Whooping Cough		Primary Pneumonia		Dysentery		Enteric or Typhoid Fever		Para-Typhoid Fever		Erysipelas		Polliomylitis		Respiratory Tuberculosis	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 Year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—	—	—	—	—	6	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
2—	2	—	—	—	5	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3—	—	—	—	—	7	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4—	—	—	—	—	5	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—9	2	—	—	—	5	17	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10—14	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—24	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
25—44	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	—
45—64	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
65 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	6	2	—	—	29	35	1	—	3	2	5	5	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	2

Also notified during the year were:

4 Cases of Food Poisoning.

2 Cases of Non-respiratory Tuberculosis.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS, 1948-1951.

Under the provisions of the above Acts, an elderly lady aged 83 was admitted during the year to Fernleigh Hospital, Stafford.

SCARLET FEVER

Eight cases of Scarlet Fever were notified in the Cannock Rural District in 1962, compared with 8 in 1961. No deaths were recorded.

Scarlet Fever continues to be relatively mild, having a fatality ratio of 0.01 deaths per 100 notified cases.

MEASLES

64 cases of Measles were notified in the Cannock Rural District in 1962, compared with 722 in 1961. No deaths were recorded.

The disease recently has been a relatively mild one, but has the "nuisance value" of interfering with the children's school work.

Work on the production of an effective vaccine against Measles is proceeding.

WHOOPING COUGH

One case of Whooping Cough was notified in the Cannock Rural District in 1962, compared with 14 in 1961. No deaths were recorded. 462 children were vaccinated against Whooping Cough in the Cannock R.D. in 1962.

POLIOMYELITIS

No cases of Poliomyelitis were notified in the Cannock Rural District in 1962. During the year 953 persons received primary protective doses of vaccine and 1,728 were given reinforcing doses.

DIPHTHERIA

No cases of Diphtheria were notified in the Cannock Rural District in 1962. The last case was notified in 1952.

In the period 1916-25 the annual average of Diphtheria notification was 51,572, with an average of 4,214 deaths per year.

During 1962, 489 children were immunised against Diphtheria in the Cannock R.D., while 71 children received reinforcing injections to boost their previous immunising injections.

The Staffordshire County Council has now introduced the Triple Antigen, giving protection against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, and Tetanus, and thus reducing the number of injections to which children are subjected

VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX

No cases of Smallpox occurred in the Cannock R.D. in 1962. 5,068 persons in the district were vaccinated during the year. The occurrence of Smallpox cases towards the end of 1961 in England and Wales once more stressed the importance of protection by vaccination. The areas of the world where Smallpox is still endemic are "just next door" to England and Wales, since the coming of air travel. Travellers from these areas by sea used to pass through the Smallpox incubation period on the high seas. Air travel has wiped out the protection which sea travel afforded. Vaccination and re-vaccination afford the answer.

TUBERCULOSIS

The following table is compiled from the Tuberculosis Register maintained by the Cannock Rural District Council—figures as at 31st December, 1962 (1961 figures in brackets).

CANNOCK RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL								
Respiratory Tuberculosis			Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis			Total Respiratory and Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis		
Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
78 (66)	60 (64)	138 (130)	12 (16)	17 (13)	29 (29)	90 (82)	77 (77)	167 (159)

One death (male) from Respiratory Tuberculosis was recorded in the Rural District in 1962. Six cases of Respiratory Tuberculosis were notified (4 male, 2 female) during the year.

In England and Wales in 1962, the fall in Tuberculosis deaths continued, the total number of deaths from Respiratory Tuberculosis being 2,746. In 1939, deaths from this cause numbered 21,542. In the 1850's in England and Wales, over 50,000 persons died each year from Respiratory Tuberculosis.

HOUSING, ETC.

Captain Page, the Council's Engineer and Surveyor, has kindly let me have the following comments re work in 1962.

"The Council completed a further 140 new dwellings in 1962, bringing the post-war total to 1,594. At the end of the year there were a further 173 dwellings under construction.

The annual output of private dwellings again increased in 1962 to a record total of 253.

After many years of delay, the sewerage scheme for Wheaton Aston is now under construction, but further complications have postponed the scheme for Coven Heath. Negotiations with private developers have led to the preparation of a sewerage scheme for Bishopwood which should commence early in 1963."

CANNOCK R.D.C.—NEW HOUSES BUILT IN 1962.

Parish	By Council	By Private Enterprise
Acton Trussell and Bednall	—	10
Blymhill	—	—
Brewood	27	90
Cheslyn Hay	—	26
Coppenhall	—	—
Dunston	—	1
Essington	30	13
Featherstone	9	2
Great Wyrley	11	18
Hatherton	—	2
Hilton	—	—
Huntington	44	—
Lapley	—	13
Penkridge	19	61
Saredon	—	1
Shareshill	—	16
Stretton	—	—
Teddesley Hay	—	—
Weston-under-Lizard ..	—	—
TOTALS	140	253

A. THOMSON,

Medical Officer of Health.

REPORT OF CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Summary of Inspections and work done during 1962.

Number of Houses inspected for repairs	104
Re-inspections, calls, etc.	179
Slaughter-house Licences renewed	6
Meat and Food Inspections	1,987
Petrol licences renewed	88
New Petrol Licences issues	—
Drainage Work examined	124
Visits to Cases of Infectious Disease	63
New Licences, Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933	4
Renewal Licences, Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933	30
Informal Notices issued	38
Statutory Notices issued	2
Samples taken of Drinking Water :	
Chemical	4
Bacteriological	29
Moveable Dwelling Licences issued... ..	10
Visits re Moveable Dwellings	135
Visits re Refuse Matters	147
Visits re Disinfestation for Vermin	19
Demolition Orders served	15
Closing Orders served	1
Houses Demolished	6

RODENT CONTROL, 1962.

Premises Inspected:

	Total Inspected	Found Infested
Dwelling Houses (including Council Houses)	109	105
Business Premises	3	23
Agricultural	4	4
Local Authority	17	16
	<hr/> 153 <hr/>	<hr/> 148 <hr/>

Visits to carry out Treatments of Infestations:

Dwelling Houses (including Council Houses)	...	...	410
Business Premises ... ..	...	...	85
Agricultural ... ..	...	...	11
Local Authority ... ..	...	...	95
			<hr/>
Bodies Found ... ..	...	...	341
			<hr/> 601 <hr/>

PARTICULARS OF NUMBER OF HOUSES SUPPLIED FROM PUBLIC AND PRIVATE WATER MAINS

	Houses	Houses Supplied Direct
Acton and Bednall	157	116
Blymhill	152	85
Brewood	1,667	1,617
Cheslyn Hay	1,055	1,053
Coppenhall	48	48
Dunston	93	38
Essington	1,347	1,217
Featherstone	407	406
Hatherton	179	173
Hilton	93	87
Huntington	479	479
Lapley	266	233
Penkridge	1,126	1,047
Saredon	149	139
Shareshill	189	185
Stretton	50	46
Teddesley Hay	28	22
Weston under Lizard	83	78
Great Wyrley	1,783	1,780

ANTHRAX

During the year six suspected cases of Anthrax (which were not confirmed) were reported, compared with seven suspected cases in the previous year.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937 and 1948.

The following shows the number and type of factories in the area.

Premises	No. on the Register	No. of Inspections made during 1962
(1) Non-mechanical ..	17	7
(2) Mechanical Factories	55	15
Total	72	22

WATER SUPPLIES

Water supplies to the district during 1961 were from the Staffordshire Water Works Company, The Wolverhampton Corporation, The Stafford Corporation, and the East Shropshire Water Board. The quality of these waters remained satisfactory.

SOURCE	No. of Samples taken for Bacteriological Examination	No. of Samples taken for Chemical Analysis	RESULTS			
			Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory	
			Bact.	Chem.	Bact.	Chem.
Wells (Private)	17	2	10	—	7	2
Springs (Private)	7	1	3	1	4	—
Bores (Private)	3	—	3	—	—	—
Main Supplies	2	1	2	1	—	—
TOTALS	29	4	18	2	11	2

FOOD AND FOOD PREMISES

The following premises are registered under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955 :—

Fried Fish and Chip Shops and Manufacturers	
of Preserved Foods	12
Sale of Ice Cream	142

In addition to routine visits made to the above premises, other establishments where food is handled, stored, or sold, have been visited. These include provision shops, butchers, and cafes, etc.

The number and description of the various types of food premises in the district are set out below :

Grocers	62
Bakers	1
Cafes, Inns, etc.	64
Confectioners	17
Butchers	23
Works Canteens	10
Slaughter Houses	6

All foodstuffs condemned in shops during the year are listed below :—

14 tins Cooked Ham	10 tins Chopped Ham
4 tins Minced Pork	1 tin Pork
53 tins Tomatoes	10 Cartons Puff Candy
1 tin Corned Mutton	19 tins Corned Beef
2 tins Pears	1 tin Peaches
2 tins Creamed Rice	1 tin Crab
3 tins Evap. Milk	4 tins Salmon
1 tin Stewed Steak	

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part.

	Cattle	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number inspected	3,704	4,267	18,585	7,660
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci:				
Whole carcases condemned	Nil	2	25	2
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	627	9	221	924
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci ..	16.91%	2.6%	1.3%	12.1%
Tuberculosis only:				
Whole carcases condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	6	1	Nil	64
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis ..	0.17%	.02%	Nil	1.1%
Cysticercus Bovis— Cases affected	4	—	—	—
Total Meat Inspection visits	1,941			

Number of visits made to each individual Slaughter-house during 1962.

Mr. W. Gibbs, Market Place, Brewood	...	...	...	43
Mr. J. B. Whitehouse, Blymhill Lawn, Blymhill	...	...	...	129
Mr. K. Owen, The Laches, Coven	...	...	...	362
Mr. A. Churchill, The Laurels, Wheaton Aston	...	...	...	59
Mr. H. P. Westwood, 203, Station Street, Cheslyn Hay...	...	...	...	428
Mr. G. Yates, Trial Pit, Newtown, Essington	...	...	...	420

				1,941

G. RICHARDSON,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

V. L. Withington, Printer, Cannock
